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IS 14327 (2005): Coconut Fenny [FAD 14: Drinks and Carbonated Beverages]



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“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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भारतीय मानक
नारियल फेनी — विशिष्टि
(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard
COCONUT FENNY — SPECIFICATION
(*First Revision*)

ICS 67.160.10

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Drinks and Carbonated Beverages Sectional Committee had been approved by the Food and Agriculture Division Council.

Coconut fenny is an alcoholic product obtained from pot-still distillation of fermented sap of coconut palm tree, possessing distinctive aroma and taste characteristics as derived from sap of coconut palm tree.

This standard was first published in 1995.

This revision has been taken up in order to update the standard in the light of current industrial and trade practices.

In the preparation of this standard, due consideration has been given to the (a) *Prevention of Food Adulteration Act*, 1954 and the Rules framed thereunder; (b) *Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules*, 1977; and (c) *State Excise Duty Rules* which permit the withdrawal of duty free samples for testing. It is recommended that sample for testing by Bureau of Indian Standards, whenever called for, may also be exempted from excise duty. The standard is subject to restrictions imposed under these Rules, wherever applicable.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 JUNE 2010
TO
IS 14327 : 2005 COCONUT FENNY — SPECIFICATION

(First Revision)

[Page 2, *clause 9.1(f)*] — Substitute ‘Net quantity; and’ *for* ‘Net volume in ml or cl; and’.

(FAD 14)

Reprography Unit, BIS, New Delhi, India

Indian Standard

COCONUT FENNY — SPECIFICATION

(*First Revision*)

1 SCOPE

This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for coconut fenny.

2 REFERENCES

The standards listed in Annex A contain provisions, which through reference in this text, constitute provision of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated in Annex A.

3 TERMINOLOGY

For the purpose of this standard, definitions given in IS 6749 shall apply.

4 HYGIENIC CONDITIONS

Coconut fenny shall be manufactured under hygienic conditions (see IS 14348).

5 WATER QUALITY

Water conforming to IS 14543 or IS 13428 or IS 10500 with or without demineralization shall be used.

6 DESCRIPTION

Coconut fenny shall be the alcoholic product obtained from pot-still distillation of fermented sap of coconut palm tree.

7 REQUIREMENTS

7.1 Ethyl Alcohol Content

The ethyl alcohol content in coconut fenny shall be in the range of 25 to 50 percent by volume at 20° / 20°C subject to approval by State Excise Authority, when determined according to the method prescribed in 4 of IS 3752. The tolerance limits for ethyl alcohol content shall be ± 3.0 percent of the declared strength. However, the ethyl alcohol content, its tolerance and method of measurement may vary according to the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the State Excise Authority.

7.2 Freedom from Sedimentation and Harmful Ingredients

Coconut fenny shall be free from sediments, suspended matter and any ingredients injurious to health.

7.3 Colour and Additives

Coconut fenny shall not contain any added colouring matter. Coconut fenny may contain permitted food additives as defined by PFA/Codex/JECFA. The limits shall be in accordance with EU guidelines.

7.4 Taste and Aroma

7.4.1 Coconut fenny shall possess the characteristic taste and aroma associated with coconut sap. To enhance the characteristic flavour of the product, natural/natural extracts/nature identical/artificial flavour permitted under PFA/FEMA GRAS may be used.

7.4.2 Coconut fenny shall be free from any unpleasant aroma, unpleasant taste and mould growth.

7.5 Appearance

Coconut fenny shall be clear, transparent and colourless liquid free from sediments or suspended matter.

7.6 Coconut fenny shall comply with the requirements given in Table 1 and shall also pass the ammonium chloride test given in Annex B.

8 PACKING

8.1 Coconut fenny may be filled in glass bottles conforming to IS 1662 or plastic bottles made of PET conforming to IS 14537 or any other suitable neutral or non-reactive food grade containers which does not affect its quality. The bottles or containers shall be properly sealed.

8.1.1 All new containers shall be cleaned according to 5.6.1 of IS 14348.

8.2 Used bottles shall be permitted if cleaned in a hygienic way by the manufacturer as per 5.6.1.1 of IS 14348.

9 MARKING

9.1 The following particulars shall be marked legibly and indelibly on the label/crown/body of the container:

- a) Name and type of the product;
- b) Ethyl alcohol contents, in percent, by volume;
- c) Batch or code number;
- d) Month and year of packing;

- e) Name and address of the manufacturer;
- f) Net volume in ml or cl; and
- g) Any other markings required under the *Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977*, and any other statutory requirements.

NOTE — Geographical designation/names may be used on the label solely for products originating from that geographical region.

9.2 BIS Certification Marking

The product may also be marked with the Standard Mark.

9.2.1 The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The details of conditions under which the license for the use of Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from Bureau of Indian Standards.

10 SAMPLING

Representative samples shall be drawn and conformity of the material in the lot to the requirements of this specification shall be determined in accordance with the method prescribed in IS 3753.

Table 1 Requirements for Coconut Fenny
(Clause 7.6)

Sl No.	Characteristic	Requirement	Method of Test, Ref to Clause No. of IS 3752
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i)	Residue on evaporation, percent (w/v), <i>Max</i>	0.1	5
ii)	Total acids as tartaric acid (expressed in terms of g/100 litres of absolute alcohol), <i>Max</i>	400	7
iii)	Volatile acids as acetic acid (expressed in terms of g/100 litres of absolute alcohol), <i>Max</i>	200	8
iv)	Esters as ethyl acetate (expressed in terms of g/100 litres of absolute alcohol), <i>Min</i>	50	10
v)	Higher alcohols as amyl alcohol (expressed in terms of g/100 litres of absolute alcohol), <i>Max</i>	100	11
vi)	Aldehydes as acetaldehyde (expressed in terms of g/100 litres of absolute alcohol), <i>Max</i>	10	12
vii)	Furfural (expressed in terms of g/100 litres of absolute alcohol), <i>Max</i>	2	13
viii)	Copper (as Cu), parts per million, <i>Max</i>	2	15
ix)	Methyl alcohol (expressed in terms of g/100 litres of absolute alcohol), <i>Max</i>	Absent	16

ANNEX A

(Clause 2)

LIST OF REFERRED INDIAN STANDARDS

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
1662 : 1974	Specification for glass liquor bottles (<i>second revision</i>)	13428 : 1998	Packaged natural mineral water — Specification (<i>first revision</i>)
3752 : 2005	Alcoholic drinks — Methods of test (<i>second revision</i>)	14348 : 1996	Code for hygienic conditions for alcoholic beverage industry
3753 : 1984	Methods of sampling for alcoholic drinks (<i>first revision</i>)	14537 : 1998	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles for packing of alcohol liquors — Specification (<i>first revision</i>)
6749 : 1972	Glossary of terms relating to alcohol (ethyl) industry and trade	14543 : 2004	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water) (<i>first revision</i>)
10500 : 1991	Drinking water (<i>first revision</i>)		

ANNEX B

(Clause 7.6)

METHOD FOR DETECTION OF AMMONIUM CHLORIDE IN FENNY

B-1 PRINCIPLE

The method is based on the property of ammonium salts to evolve ammonia when heated with a solution of an alkali such as sodium hydroxide.

B-2 REAGENTS

B-2.1 Dilute Sulphuric Acid

B-2.2 Sodium Hydroxide Solution

B-2.3 Nessler's Reagent

B-2.4 Silver Nitrate Solution

B-3 PROCEDURE

An aliquot of fenny sample (about 200 ml) is acidified

with dilute sulphuric acid in a distillation flask and then distilled to remove the alcohol. The remaining content of the flask, on cooling, is rendered alkaline by adding sufficient quantity of sodium hydroxide and again distilled. Presence of ammonia, if any, in the distillate is detected from the formation of a brown ring when Nessler's reagent is added. In case the test for the presence of ammonia in the distillate is positive, then presence of chloride, if any, in the original sample detected by subjecting it to the reaction characteristic of chlorides, such as formation of white precipitate when silver nitrate solution is added.

The sample shall be considered to have passed the test, if no ring formation or no precipitation takes place.

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Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

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